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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1905

PRICE (n. St. Louis, One Cent
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents)

EIGHT THOUSAND HEAR LAWSON AT OTTAWA, KAN.

Author of Frenzied Finance
Given Great Ovation at Chautauqua Grounds, Where He
Delivers Attack on the
"System."

SAYS ROOSEVELT CAN ACCOMPLISH NO REFORM

President Is as Helpless in the
System's Net as a Bull in a
Balloon, Is Way He Puts
It.

BY J. J. McALIFFE, Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

OTTAWA, Kan., July 8.—Eight thousand persons greeted Thomas W. Lawson, author of "Frenzied Finance," at the Chautauqua Assembly grounds this afternoon.

When the Boston financier began his speech at 2 o'clock there was not an available foot of standing room. Lawson was repeatedly cheered throughout the course of his address.

Prominent citizens from all parts of the State came to hear Lawson and incidentally learn how he intends to "bust" the multimillion-dollar Wall-street crowd.

Lawson, accompanied by his son, Arnold, and a score of newspaper correspondents, reached Ottawa at 11 o'clock and they were met by a reception committee of local citizens, headed by Gov. Hoch.

Lawson's car was surrounded from the time it arrived by a curious crowd, in which the women folk predominated. Lawson has discovered that his work has struck a sympathetic chord in the feminine heart, and he is not slow to indicate his appreciation. Every section of the "Haasemere," in which he travelled, formed a subject of comment among the women when a member of his party appeared at the door there was ascertained as to whether or not it was Lawson. The curious ones eyed the telegraph boys who came and went with messages.

Lawson wore a blue serge suit, turn-down collar and black tie studded with a small pearl. His feet were incased in patent leather shoes. He wore no diamonds.

When he stepped to the stage to speak he was greeted by tremendous cheers.

He said in part:

"I have come to Kansas on a simple mission—to point out to you that the American people are being robbed, by whom, how and what the consequences will be if the robbery is not stayed and an example made of the robbers."

TWO FACTORS IN EVERY ROBBERY.

"Two factors are inevitable in every robbery—the robber and the robbed. Most people fool themselves with the belief that a robber makes a robbery. This is an error. There must be a victim—some one who submits to being robbed. Without a victim the boldest highwayman on earth is as impotent as a pump in a dry well. All robbers are honest men or convicts when the other party in the affair refuses to participate."

"When you have a great people comprising the robbers, don't be impatient. Get disgusted. An individual who has been held up and made to disgrace, some sympathy may be due for him, but he has been caught unaware, or overpowered. When you are a free people is robbed, somewhere their manhood must be at fault.

"Between robber and the robbed the widest gulf is the favor of the robber. He has a motive for his act again. The robbed loses. In robbery there is excitement; being robbed is a humiliation. To rob one must have pluck and nerve; the robbed who do not resent are cowards."

"The robber transgresses the laws of God and man, but the law of self-preservation is the only law he respects."

"Robbery is a social institution. It has existed since the world began. Slavery is the twin brother. The fabric of civilization represents the organization of society and robbery."

"Robbery is when one steals from another without his 'by your leave.' To catch the other does not do the damage. The robbed loses. In robbery there is excitement; being robbed is a humiliation. To rob one must have pluck and nerve; the robbed who do not resent are cowards."

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FLEE FROM FLOOD FROM MISSOURI IN EAST OMAH

River's Break Over Its Banks Sends Residents Scurrying for Safety—Rising for Several Days.

PLANTS IN DANGER OF BEING WASHED AWAY

Cottages Flooded and Occupants Take to Skiffs—De-Satur, Neb., Is Supposed to Be in Great Danger.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
OMAHA, Neb., July 8.—For the first time in 20 years the Missouri River has broken over its banks and is flowing a steady stream into Cuttoff Lake, which was formed from the old river bed when the Missouri changed its course many years ago.

East Omaha is threatened with complete inundation unless the stream can be stopped. Early this morning engineers from the Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Northwestern, Missouri Pacific and other railroads having tracks in that section went to East Omaha to look into the situation and take steps to save roadbeds from the flood.

The river has been steadily rising for several days, but yesterday the waters jumped 20 feet, jumped upward and in six hours rose 20 more.

However, this rate did not continue and only one inch rise was noted between midnight and dawn.

When the river broke through into cut-off lake in morning the water steadily increased until now 20 feet wide was pouring into the lake from the river. So suddenly did the outbreak occur that a number of families living in the vicinity were in great danger and were compelled to flee without saving any household goods.

The great icehouse of Hammond Packing Company, Swift & Company, in danger of being washed away or undermined and hundreds of thousands of tons of ice lost.

Heads of firms have already been down to live stock and smaller residences and still more damage is anticipated.

Just above the American Smelting plant six cottages were suddenly flooded and the occupants removed in skiffs. In the same neighborhood other residents have fled and hundreds of thousands of tons of ice lost.

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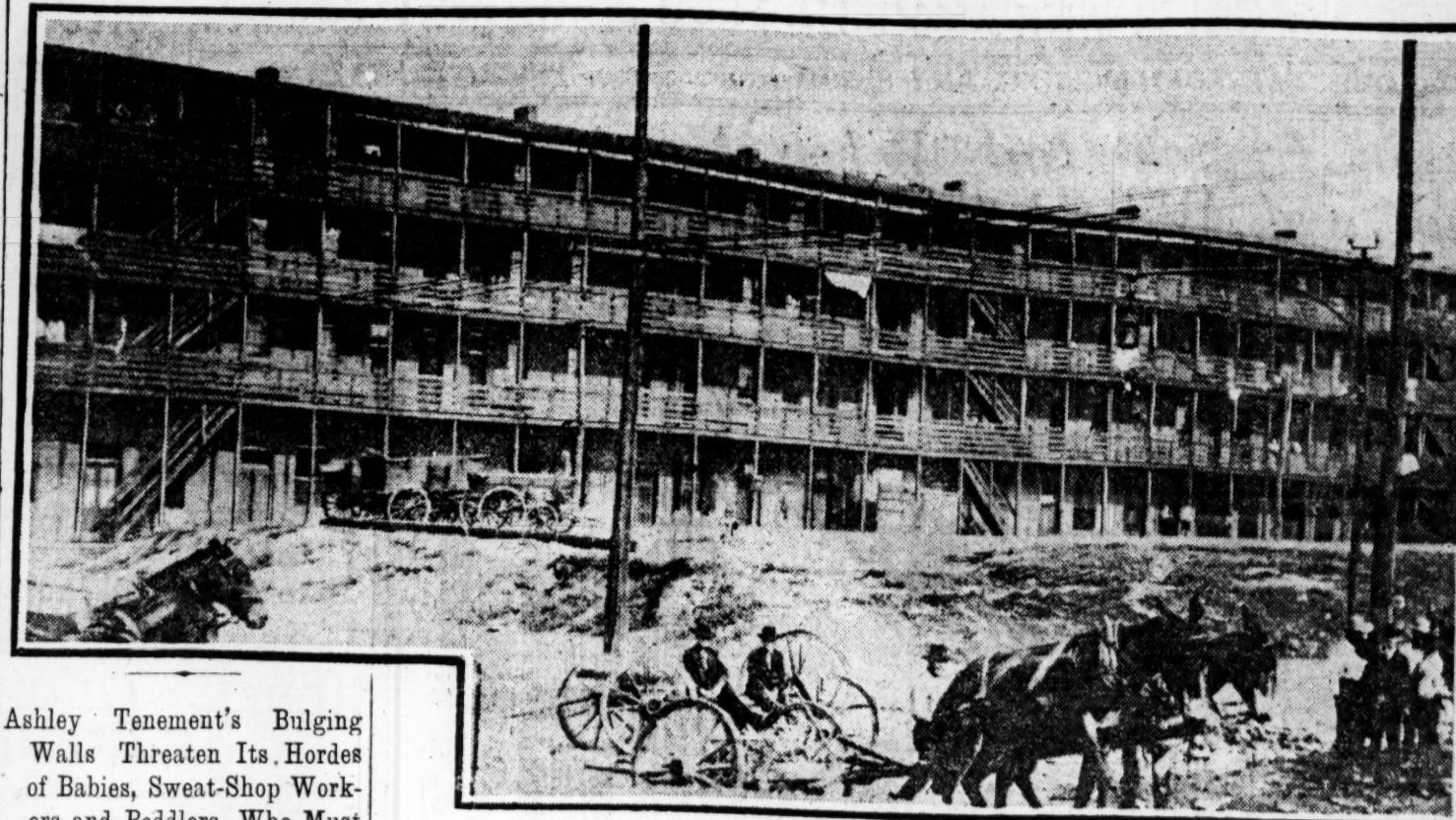
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BIGGEST MONEY-MAKING BUILDING IN ST. LOUIS BEING PATCHED TO PREVENT COLLAPSE



REAR VIEW OF THE FAMOUS ASHLEY BUILDING.

Ashley Tenement's Bulging Walls Threaten Its Hordes of Babies, Sweat-Shop Workers and Peddlers, Who Must Get Out While Repairs Ordered by City Are Under Way.

After forty years of uninterrupted profit-making, the Ashley Building, St. Louis' one real tenement house, will have a few stitches taken in it, a patch set in one side, and will go on earning profits—probably.

The Terminal Railway Association, owner of the property for several years, in obedience to instructions from Building Commissioner Smith, will strengthen the north wall, fronting on O'Fallon street, by means of plastering, the contract for the work having been let.

The Building Commissioner found a decided bulge in the north wall; now anyone can plainly observe it from the street.

The "old Ashley" is unique in many ways. It has been many years now since St. Louis people first began decrying that the building would soon torn down. Its fall has been predicted because of prospective business changes

in the neighborhood and because of its age. And yet the building stands and continues to earn more money on the amount invested, real estate dealers say, than any property in the city.

It is generally accepted by business men about the Ashley and by the men in charge of the building itself that it houses about 1000 people and earns \$1000 per month.

The rooms number 32. Some families have two rooms, some have one. Some pay \$22 and some pay \$5 per month.

Making the average \$35, the total would be \$882; but one of the collectors of rents says the revenue is not less than \$900 per month.

Many of the tenants keep boarders, and this adds an uncertain number to the building's population. Nobody can estimate how many men and women there are now. Certainly the majority of the rooms are taxed to the utmost of their sleeping capacity.

And then there are the steps on piles at intervals of 10 or 15 feet from the time one mounts the broad staircase at the middle of the building, straightway to the roof.

Daniel Heffernan, who has a saloon in the old Round Top Market Build-

ing, opposite the Ashley Building and who is a member of the House of Delegates, has accurate information concerning the condition of the building, one would think. He was asked the number of voters in the building. Shutting one eye and thinking awhile, he answered:

"About 10 or 12."

He explained this remarkable statement with the information that the population was almost entirely foreigners. There were a few other nationalities entitled to vote, by reason of sufficient length of time in this country, he said, but they never had voted themselves of the privilege.

The foreigners are chiefly Poles and Hungarians. There are a few German Hungarians, a few other nationalities. It is the exception to find in the Ashley a man or woman who can speak intelligible English.

Their number is not accurate. Crowded together in the rooms, some of which are always dark, cooking and washing themselves by the same stove and perches, are some in the same room with it, conditions are somewhat removed from the ideal.

They are not eligible to vote. Each wedding lasts about three days, but the couples don't have more than one at once. Sleeping apartments at night are turned into bives of industry during the day, when the wives service men clothes and the men who are not employed in the mills make wire rat traps or other articles for sale on the street. In 1890, when the building was first occupied, there were 1500 people in it and in five minutes it was agreed they should wed. Mr. Hallows gave up the entire day in California in which he had entertained them.

Thursday afternoon Mr. Hallows called at the Killian home, Mrs. Killian to go out crawling with them.

"Where are you going?" Mrs. Killian asked.

"To the ashville," was the reply.

"But there are no crawfish grounds in Belleville," said Mrs. Killian.

"I have no time to go to the ashville," she replied.

"How many did you get?" was Mrs. Killian's greeting.

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ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR HOME READERS

The Reigate Puzzle, An Adventure of Sherlock Holmes. By A. CONAN DOYLE.

CHAPTER III.

The Scrap of Paper.

I WAS pained at the mistake, for I knew how keenly Holmes would feel any slip of the kind. It was his specialty to be accurate as to fact, but his recent illness had shaken him, and this one little incident was enough to show me that he was still far from being himself. He was obviously embarrassed for an instant, while the Inspector raised his eyebrows and Alec Cunningham burst into a laugh. The old gentleman corrected the mistake, however, and handed the paper back to Holmes.

"Get it printed as soon as possible," he said; "I think your idea is an excellent one."

Holmes put the slip of paper carefully away into his pocketbook.

"And now," said he, "it really would be a good thing that we should all go over the house together and make certain that this rather erratic burglar did not, after all, carry anything away with him."

Before entering, Holmes made an examination of the door which had been forced. It was evident that a chisel or strong hand had been thrust in, and the lock forced back with it. We could see the marks in the wood where it had been pushed in.

"You don't use bars, then?" he asked.

"We have never found it necessary."

"You don't keep a dog?"

"Yes, but he is chained on the other side of the house."

"When do the servants go to bed?"

"About 10."

"I understand that William was usually in bed also at that hour?"

"Yes."

"It is singular that on this particular night he should have been up. Now, I should be very glad if you would have the kindness to show us over the house Mr. Cunningham."

A stone-flagged passage, with the kitchen branching away from it, led by a wooden staircase directly to the first floor of the house. It came out upon the landing opposite to a second more ornamental stair, which came up from the front hall. Out of this landing opened the drawing room and several bed-rooms, including those of Mr. Cunningham and his son. Holmes walked slowly, taking keen note of the architecture of the house. I could tell from his expression that he was on a hot scent, and yet I could not in the least imagine in what direction his inferences were leading him.

"My good sir," said Mr. Cunningham, with some impatience, "this is surely very unnecessary. That is my room at the end of the stairs and my son's is the one beyond it. I leave it to your judgment whether it was possible for the thief to come up here without disturbing us."

"You must try round and get on a fresh scent, I fancy," said the son with a rather malicious smile.

"Still, I must ask you to humor me a little further. I should like, for example, to see how far the windows of the bed-rooms command the front. This, I understand, is your son's room—he pushed open the door—"and that he is sure is the dressing room in which he sat smoking when the alarm was given. Where does the window of that look out to?" He stepped across the bed room, pushed open the door and glanced round the other chamber.

"I hope that you are satisfied now?" said Mr. Cunningham, tartly.

"Thank you. I think I have seen all that I wished."

"Then, if it is really necessary we can enter into my room."

"It is not too much trouble."

Sherlock Holmes laughed heartily. "We will come to that in its turn." "I will lay an account of the case before you in its due order, showing you the various points which guided me in my decision. Pray interrupt me if there is any inference which is not properly drawn."

"It is the highest importance in the art of detection to be able to recognize, out of a number of facts, which are incidental and which vital. Otherwise your energy and attention must be dissipated instead of being concentrated. Now, in this case there was not the slightest doubt in my mind from the first that the key of the whole matter was to be found in the scrap of paper in the dead man's hand."

"Before going into this, I would draw your attention to the fact that, if Alec Cunningham's narrative was correct, and if the assailant, after shooting William Kirwan, had instantly fled, then it obviously could not be he who tore the paper from the dead man's hand. But if it was not he, it must have been Alec Cunningham himself, for by the time that the old man had descended several servants were upon the scene. The point is a simple one, but the Inspector had started with the supposition that these country magnates had had nothing to do with the matter. Now, I make a point of never having any prejudices, and following docilely wherever fact may lead me, and so, in the very first stage of the investigation, I found myself looking a little askance at the part which had been played by Mr. Alec Cunningham.

"You've done it now, Watson," said he coolly. "A pretty mess you've made of the carpet!"

I stopped in some confusion and began to pick up the fruit, understanding for some reason my companion desired me to take the blame upon myself. The others did the same, and set the table on its legs again.

"Hullo!" cried the Inspector, "where's he got to?"

Holmes had disappeared.

"Wait an instant," said young Alec Cunningham. "The fellow is off his head, in my opinion. Come with me, father, and see where he has got to!"

They rushed out of the room, leaving the Inspector, the Colonel and me standing at each other.

"For my word, I am inclined to agree with Master Alec," said the official. "It may be the effect of his illness, but it seems to me that!"

His words were cut short by a sudden scream of "Help! Help! Murd'r!" With a thrill I recognized the voice as that of my friend. I rushed madly from the room on to the landing. The cry, which had sunk down into a hoarse, inarticulate shouting, came from the room which we had first visited. I dashed in and on into the dressing room beyond. The two Cunninghams were bending over the prostrate figure of Sherlock Holmes, the younger clutching his throat with both hands, while the elder seemed to be twisting one of his wrists. In an instant the three of us had torn

them away from him, and Holmes staggered to his feet, very pale and evidently greatly exhausted.

"Arrest these men, Inspector," he gasped.

"On, what charge?"

"That of murdering their coachman, William Kirwan."

The Inspector stared about him in bewilderment. "Oh, come now, Mr. Holmes," said he at last, "I'm sure you don't really mean to!"

"But, man, look at their faces!" cried Holmes.

Never certainly have I seen a plainer confession of guilt upon human countenances. The older man seemed numbed and dazed, with a heavy, sulken expression upon his strongly-marked face. The son on the other hand, had dropped all that jaunty, dashing style which had characterized him, and the ferocity of the dangerous wild beast gleamed in his dark eyes and distorted his handsome features. The Inspector said nothing, but, stepping to the door, he blew his whistle. Two of his constables came in at the call.

"I have no alternative, Mr. Cunningham," said he. "I trust that this may all prove to be an absurd mistake, but you can see that—Ah, would you? Drop it!" He struck out with his hand, and a revolver which the younger man was in the act of cocking clattered upon the floor.

"Keep that," said Holmes quietly putting his foot upon it; "you will find it useful at the trial. But this is what we really wanted." He held up a little crumpled piece of paper.

"The remainder of the sheet?" cried the Inspector.

"Precisely."

"And where was it?"

"Where I was sure it must be. I'll make the whole matter clear to you presently, think, Colonel, that you and Watson might return now, and I will be with you again in an hour at the furthest. The Inspector and I must have a word with the prisoners, but you will certainly see me back at luncheon time."

Sherlock Holmes was as good as his word, for about 1 o'clock he rejoined us in the Colonel's smoking room. He was accompanied by a little elderly gentleman, who was introduced to me as the Mr. Acton whose house had been the scene of the original burglary.

"I wished Mr. Acton to be present while I demonstrated this small matter to you," said Holmes, "for it is natural that he should take a keen interest in the details. I am afraid, my dear Colonel, that you must regret the hour that you took in such a stormy petrel as I am."

"On the contrary," answered the Colonel, warmly, "I consider it the greatest privilege to have been permitted to study your methods of working. I confess that they far surpass my expectations, and that I am utterly unable to account for your results, now that I have seen the vestige of a clew."

"Excellent!" cried Mr. Acton again.

"There is a further point, however, which is rather subterfuge and of greater interest. There is something in common between these hands. They belong to men who are blood-relatives. It may be most obvious to you in the Greek e's, but to me there are many small points which indicate the same thing. I have no doubt at all that a man of mannerism can be traced in these two specimens of writing. I am only, of course, giving you the leading results now of my examination of the paper. There were other deductions which would be of more interest to experts than to you. They all tend to deepen the impression that the man was a youth. In this case, looking at the bold, strong hand of the one and the rather broken-backed appearance of the other, which still retains its legibility although the hands have begun to lose their crossing, we can say that the one was a young man and the other was advanced in years without being positively decrepit."

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